

Bridgeport Evening Farmer

VOL 51—NO. 200

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1915

PRICE TWO CENTS

GERMANY ASKS U. S. TO DELAY ACTION ON SINKING OF ARABIC VON BERNSTORFF ASKS TIME FOR ARABIC REPORT CRANE EMPLOYEES STRIKE FOR EIGHT HOUR DAY; MOLDERS AND WOMEN HELPERS WALKING OUT

Telegraphs, State Department Requesting That Decision Be Withheld Until All Facts Are Known—Believed That Berlin is Preparing Statement on Disaster—Further Reports From Ambassador Page Are Awaited at Capital.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Germany, through her ambassador, Count Von Bernstorff today asked the United States not to take a final stand on the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic until all the facts were known. It was the first word from Germany since the disaster.

The ambassador telegraphed the state department today saying he made the request at the instruction of his government and added that the German Admiralty had not yet been able to get a report on the sinking.

The telegram came from Cedarhurst, L. I., where the ambassador has his summer home. It was not made public as officials were in some doubt whether to give it out here or wait for Count Bernstorff to do so in New York. Meanwhile they declined to discuss it.

First Word From Germany.

It was not made clear whether the ambassador made the request for delay on his own account or whether he acted on instructions from his government. In either event his request comes as the first word from German sources since the ship was sunk five days ago.

Whether the ambassador represents his own views or those of the Berlin Foreign Office, his request indicates that the German government may have some facts which, in its opinion, justify the action of the submarine commander. It comes as the first ray of sunshine on a situation which is admittedly growing darker with each hour of silence on the part of Germany.

Now, in view of the ambassador's request, the state department can do nothing but wait a reasonable time for word from Berlin. Ambassador Gerard has been instructed to watch for a report, but has not been told to ask for one. The German ambassador's request today indicates that one soon may be volunteered.

Meanwhile the state department is gathering evidence from all other sources to supplement what it already has but considers too fragmentary to be of full value. When some word is received from Germany, the government's action will be decided. The effect of the latest development in the situation is to delay any forward move a few days longer.

One overnight cablegram from Ambassador Page contained some additional information, but the officials said the evidence so far collected was still so fragmentary in character that further advice must be awaited.

In answer to an inquiry as to how long it would take to get the information, one high official said that it might be two or three days.

Though precise in its declarations that the Arabic was unarmed, that she did not attempt to escape, that she was not warned and that she did not attempt to ram the submarine, the British Admiralty statement, which probably will be accepted as evidence, is less rebutted by German testimony, leaves unmentioned the possibility of a genuine misunderstanding by the German submarine commander of the Arabic's turn to port just before the fatal explosion.

Berlin Papers Refrain From Making Comment

Berlin, Aug. 24 (via London).—No further details concerning the sinking of the Arabic have been published here, and the Berlin papers refrain from comment on the situation resulting from that event.

The newspapers publish what purports to be a brief dispatch to the London Telegraph quoting Joseph P. Tumulty, President Wilson's secretary, as saying that Americans are unitedly with the President and will if necessary offer their lives to maintain the inalienable rights of Americans on land and sea.

The Kraus Zeitung says: "These inalienable rights, as is known, consist of using British passenger steamers." Several papers publish the Arabic's manifest on a trip from New York to London beginning July 29 as contained in a report of the German American chamber of commerce of New York. This report says that the Arabic, "which was painted like a battleship, had 12 American guardian angels aboard."

The Lokal Anzeiger says that this report shows that the Arabic was equipped for battle and therefore not to be considered a harmless merchantman.

WANT BARTHOLOMEW WELL INTERPRETED.

The Bridgeport Trust Co., executor on the estate of Thomas L. Bartholomew of this city, has brought friendly suit against Berlin and Dorothy Bartholomew of this city to have the court interpret certain clauses in the will of Thomas L. Bartholomew.

The suit is returnable to the superior court.

BIG TIME COMING FOR FARMER BOYS TOMORROW NIGHT

Newsies Are Going to Parade to the Washburn Mighty Midway Shows.

"Farmer, Mr. Farmer!" Tomorrow when you hear this call and buy your paper from your favorite newsboy, will him a "good time" for 99 chances out of 100 he is going to be one of the 300 Farmer newsboys who will have a parade and circus all to themselves.

At 6:30 tomorrow evening the boys will gather at the Farmer office on Fairfield avenue and at 6:45 they will leave, bound for the Washburn's Mighty Midway Shows, now being held in North Bridgeport. It is going to be a regular parade with the chariot band, the Mighty Midway Band leading, the 300 boys following, and then the steam-callope of the show, and then a big band of handsome looking policemen in their newest uniforms.

The Farmer boys have always been known as the brightest and cleverest on the street and a parade of these 300 little hustlers is certain to make Bridgeport stop and look.

When the boys arrive at the show grounds they will be taken immediately into the largest animal tent where a performance, especially arranged for the boys, will be given at 7:15.

They will leave the animal tent in groups of 50 and will be shown through all the other shows on the ground, including the Wrestling tent, the Museum, the Trip to the Moon, the Museum of Wonders and Mystery Tent, Lovers Lane, the Tent of Magic and the numerous other attractions. Arrangements for the big affair have been made through C. B. Turner, manager of the Mighty Midway Shows and he and all his performers are much pleased at the prospect of entertaining the boys.

Of course the boys are going to have one of the happiest times of their lives, for what boy isn't happy who can march in a parade with a band and policemen and can see everything in a big circus all for nothing.

The boys will be well taken care of by men especially appointed to see to their wants, and mothers can rest assured that they will be looked out for. In order to make the good time complete it will be necessary for every loyal Farmer reader to buy his paper just a little earlier tomorrow evening so that the boys may have time to get their supper and be back to the Farmer office for the starting of the parade at 6:45.

Of course, if you are a very enthusiastic reader you might give them a cheer when they pass for they're an enthusiastic group and like to know that their efforts are appreciated.

HARTFORD SCENE OF NEXT BATTLE FOR 8-HOUR DAY

Hartford, Aug. 24.—Organizer W. Larkin of the International Association of Machinists, now in this city, issued a statement today in which he said the campaign for an eight-hour day would be vigorously waged in Hartford from now on. He said nothing out of the woods. One of them was Joe Carter and the other was a man they told me was representing The Associated Press. I also saw W. J. Frey, E. L. Robinson and W. A. Sama.

SUBMARINE TORPEDOES AUXILIARY

Russian Naval Supply Ship is Sunk By U-Boat in Gulf of Finland—Germans Claim Further Successes in Driving Back Russian Forces.

Hill Near Fortress of Brest-Litovsk is Taken by Storm—News of Sea Fight in Gulf of Riga is Meagre, Both Sides Claiming Success.

Berlin, Aug. 24 (by wireless).—The German Admiralty today announced that a German submarine had torpedoed and sunk a Russian auxiliary ship at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland.

Russians Are Defeated—Berlin, Aug. 24, via London.—A hill at Kopytov, to the southwest of the Russian fortress of Brest-Litovsk has been stormed by the Teutonic forces, according to an official statement today.

BERLIN STILL SILENT ON CONFLICT AT RIGA

London, Aug. 24.—The latest details concerning the Riga naval battle have failed to clear up the situation. Petrograd advices make it appear certain that the Germans met with a severe reverse, although official Berlin reports (Continued on Page Two)

FRANK LYNCHERS 'UNKNOWN,' SAYS CORONER'S JURY

Brings in Verdict in Three Minutes Without Examining Witnesses.

Marietta, Ga., Aug. 24.—At 11:40 A. M., the coroner's jury inquiring into the lynching of Leo M. Frank, retired to consider its verdict without having heard any testimony concerning the identity of any persons connected with the affair.

The jury in three minutes returned a verdict that Frank "came to his death by hanging at the hands of parties unknown."

When the time for the jury to assemble arrived the coroner decided to transfer the inquest to the county court house to accommodate the large crowd.

Attorney John T. Dorsey, of Marietta, represented the state of Georgia. Gordon Gann acted as special attorney for Coroner Booth.

The jury was composed of six residents of the county, Dr. W. H. Perkins being the foreman. Dr. C. D. Elder, the first witness called to the stand, testified to viewing the body of Frank while it was still hanging in the oak grove near the Frey cotton gin. Dr. Elder did not know Frank personally, but was told the body was that of Frank. He was not present when the body was cut down. When he arrived on the scene of the lynching the body still was warm.

"Do you know any of the circumstances surrounding the hanging?" asked Mr. Dorsey.

"Absolutely nothing," replied the witness.

"You were among the first to reach the scene?"

"Yes, sir."

"How many people were present when you arrived?"

"Perhaps half a dozen."

"Do you know who they were?"

"Yes, sir."

"Please name them," requested Mr. Gann.

"As I came up two men were running out of the woods. One of them was Joe Carter and the other was a man they told me was representing The Associated Press. I also saw W. J. Frey, E. L. Robinson and W. A. Sama."

EIGHT HOUR DAY IS IMPERATIVE, SAYS U. S. COMMISSION'S REPORT

Vivid Portrayal of Working Conditions of United States is Feature of Epochal Document of Great Investigating Body of Federal Government.

"The physical well being, mental development and recreation needs of every class of the population demand that under normal circumstances the working day should not exceed eight hours."

Thus in authoritative language speaks the United States Commission on Industrial Relations in the second portion of its report, released today.

Pointing out that conditions are most stable in industries which are highly organized, workers and employers being closely associated, the commission recommends that the organization of labor be facilitated, instead of impeded, and shows the advantage of strong organizations of capital and labor, able to bargain on even terms.

The principal feature of the report is a vivid portrayal of living and working conditions that prevail in American industry today. Evidence is presented at great length in support of the report's finding to the effect that industrial unrest is caused by the payment of wages too low to provide a decent standard of living.

In support of the report's further conclusion that this situation is a direct result of the lack of strong labor organizations by which wage earners could force the payment of living wages.

The section made public today also recommends many remedial measures.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

The physical well-being, mental development and recreation needs of every class of population demand that under normal circumstances the working day should not exceed eight hours.—From the report of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, released today.

Among the recommendations is a strong argument urging equal political rights for women as one of the means by which women in industry may obtain living wages.

Other parts of the report deal with women and children in industry, with conditions of employment in the telephone service, the telegraph service, the Pullman Company, and the railroads.

One of the most striking findings presented today concerns the existence of many typical industrial communities that are declared to present every aspect of a state of feudalism, with employers controlling the social and political life and abridging the fundamental rights of citizens.

First Condition No Criterion.—Discussing the question of whether or not labor conditions in the country's principal industries are satisfactory, the report repudiates the view that these conditions should be judged by comparison with the past. It asserts that conditions should be judged "only by comparing conditions as they actually exist with what knowledge and experience shows that they might easily be made during the immediate future, if proper action were taken to utilize the resources of our nation sufficiently and distribute the products equitably."

"The crux of the question," says the report, "is: have the workers received a fair share of the enormous increase in wealth which has taken place in this country during the past quarter century as a result largely of their labors? The answer is emphatically—No."

(Continued on Page 4)

AMERICAN CHAIN WORKERS STRIKE FOR 8-HOUR DAY; WANT ANSWER TOMORROW

More than 150 employees of the American Chain Co., went on strike at the factory at 10:15 o'clock this morning, according to George J. Bowen, business agent of the International Association of Machinists.

Walter B. Lashar, president of the firm, however, asserted that probably half a dozen machinists and a few unskilled workmen are out.

"Only one of the 30 machinists employed by the plant, was left this morning," Mr. Bowen said. "I don't know just how many are out, but there are more than 150. The operators are all out."

The machinists of the company have met and have prepared a list of demands on the company. They ask: "The eight hour day."

Same pay for eight hours as they have been receiving.

Time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays.

No discrimination against any man active in the campaign for better conditions.

An answer before 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

"Some of the men left the factory this morning," said Mr. Lashar, "but this doesn't affect the factory. I don't know what they wanted. They seemed to have something on their chests, but they didn't say what it was. You wouldn't say there was a strike here. The factory is running just the same."

According to the program of the machinists the demands were to be presented this afternoon but Mr. Lashar said he had received no grievance committee nor had he made any arrangement to meet a committee.

A committee of seven employees waited on McLauren Stephenson, the superintendent of the plant, at 10 o'clock this morning, to present the demands.

Stephenson referred the men to Walter B. Lashar, the president of the company. Lashar received the men in his office, then, according to the members of the committee, he told them they were all discharged.

The committee reported the result of their meeting to their fellow workers, and the exodus began. On the committee were Charles Hillinger, Harvey Delorme, Stephen Halliopin, C. Heaff, Carl Dayton and George Bokart.

The workers complain in addition to the demands made, that they are not receiving consideration in the matter of working conditions. They view with discontent the conditions of the office force, where luncheon is served in an elaborate rest room and ideal working conditions prevail.

Some of the workers are piece workers. Supt. Moore called a few of the workers into conference today and offered them the nine hours and the privilege of working overtime at regular piece work prices at any time that a busy season offered the opportunity.

The workers refused the offer, however, and the factory was closed today. Supt. Moore said today he had no idea when another conference would be held. The women workers declared they would not return to work unless their demands were granted.

strike here. The factory is running just the same.

"We have a pretty intelligent class of men here and they appear to be satisfied."

According to the program of the machinists the demands were to be presented this afternoon but Mr. Lashar said he had received no grievance committee nor had he made any arrangement to meet a committee.

A committee of seven employees waited on McLauren Stephenson, the superintendent of the plant, at 10 o'clock this morning, to present the demands.

Stephenson referred the men to Walter B. Lashar, the president of the company. Lashar received the men in his office, then, according to the members of the committee, he told them they were all discharged.

The committee reported the result of their meeting to their fellow workers, and the exodus began. On the committee were Charles Hillinger, Harvey Delorme, Stephen Halliopin, C. Heaff, Carl Dayton and George Bokart.

The workers complain in addition to the demands made, that they are not receiving consideration in the matter of working conditions. They view with discontent the conditions of the office force, where luncheon is served in an elaborate rest room and ideal working conditions prevail.

Some of the workers are piece workers. Supt. Moore called a few of the workers into conference today and offered them the nine hours and the privilege of working overtime at regular piece work prices at any time that a busy season offered the opportunity.

The workers refused the offer, however, and the factory was closed today. Supt. Moore said today he had no idea when another conference would be held. The women workers declared they would not return to work unless their demands were granted.

According to the program of the machinists the demands were to be presented this afternoon but Mr. Lashar said he had received no grievance committee nor had he made any arrangement to meet a committee.

A committee of seven employees waited on McLauren Stephenson, the superintendent of the plant, at 10 o'clock this morning, to present the demands.

Stephenson referred the men to Walter B. Lashar, the president of the company. Lashar received the men in his office, then, according to the members of the committee, he told them they were all discharged.

The committee reported the result of their meeting to their fellow workers, and the exodus began. On the committee were Charles Hillinger, Harvey Delorme, Stephen Halliopin, C. Heaff, Carl Dayton and George Bokart.

The workers complain in addition to the demands made, that they are not receiving consideration in the matter of working conditions. They view with discontent the conditions of the office force, where luncheon is served in an elaborate rest room and ideal working conditions prevail.

Some of the workers are piece workers. Supt. Moore called a few of the workers into conference today and offered them the nine hours and the privilege of working overtime at regular piece work prices at any time that a busy season offered the opportunity.

The workers refused the offer, however, and the factory was closed today. Supt. Moore said today he had no idea when another conference would be held. The women workers declared they would not return to work unless their demands were granted.

According to the program of the machinists the demands were to be presented this afternoon but Mr. Lashar said he had received no grievance committee nor had he made any arrangement to meet a committee.

Day of Important Conferences in Settlement of Local Strike Difficulties—Salt's Textile Officials Receive Committee of Strikers—Settlement Near at Hand.

CORSET WORKERS EXPECT TO GO BACK TO WORK TOMORROW MORNING

American Tube & Stamping Co. Employees in Meeting Tonight—Sam Gompers May Come Here—Labor Leaders Swamped With Work Call For Assistants.

Between 400 and 500 employees of the Crane Co. No. 2 plant in the West End went on strike at noon today.

The core makers and molders quit in a body and marched to Machinists' hall on Cannon street. The eight hour day and better pay is asked by the men.

A mass meeting is being held this afternoon in Eagles' hall. Today was a day of conferences in the labor situation in Bridgeport. Meetings were held with various employees in the effort to adjust grievances and some of them were successful.

John Golden, president of the United Textile Workers, announced that a general campaign for better working conditions among the textile industry employees in New England has been instituted in Bridgeport.

Mrs. Mary Scully, general organizer of the A. F. of L. scored conditions last night in Connecticut as a result of her discovery that women are working in Bridgeport foundries making cores.

The employees of the Bias Narrow Fabric Co. struck yesterday and the plant was closed today. Union officials says 60 are out and the company places the number at 85. Better working conditions are wanted.

A strike was instituted this morning at the American Chain Co. Figures vary in the estimates of the number of strikers.

More than 150 persons are on strike in the annealing and pickling departments of the American Tube & Stamping Co. One hundred of the night workers quit last night and the others came out today.

A strike at the American Graphophone Co. is imminent but William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists is expected to come here tomorrow to attempt an adjustment.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has telegraphed from Buffalo that he might come to this city tomorrow.

A call for more assistance has been sent into the headquarters of the A. F. of L. by the labor leaders here. More officials are wanted to help in the adjustment.

E. W. Russell, owner of the Geo. C. Butcher and Crown Corset Co.'s met at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon with Mrs. Scully and Mr. Roche of the A. F. of L. if the effort to adjust the strike there. If the requests are granted the girls will return tomorrow morning or the day after.

The International Silver Co., settled matters with its employees this afternoon and it is announced that the men will be back to work tomorrow morning.

The Slemmon Hard Rubber Co., was still closed today and Carl Slemmon refused to grant any of the employees' demands.

A meeting was held at 2 o'clock this afternoon with the officials of the Bryant Electric Co., for the purpose of arranging a settlement.

The men in the Lowe laundry quit this morning and yesterday. It was reported this afternoon by girls who are on strike at the Crawford laundry that strike breakers had been hired to take their places. Mr. Crawford refuses to recognize the right to a grievance committee.

Sixty employees of the Canfield Rubber Co., half of whom are on strike and the situation is unchanged, according to Charles F. Holcomb, secretary and treasurer. No demands have been made. Mr. Holcomb says: "When asked if the firm was thinking of granting eight hours, he said: 'We're running our plant and we haven't considered it.' Strikers say 100 are out at the factory."

At the La Resistat Corset Co., Norman street, 50 operatives quit this noon for better conditions and shorter hours.

In two plants of the Bridgeport Metal Goods Co., there were walk-outs. In the Carbon street plant, 50 quit, and in the Spruce street plant, 150.

At the factory of the H. O. Canfield Co., in Housatonic avenue it was said today that there was no strike and the employees had made no demands for shorter hours. About 300 employees were at work. The factory has been conducted on a 50-hour basis for the past ten years. The management said that all operatives appeared satisfied.

MARY SCULLY AMAZED WHEN SHE FINDS WOMEN HERE AT WORK WITH IRON MOLDERS

Amusement was expressed last night at the mass meeting of corset factory strikers held in Eagles' hall, by Mary Scully, general organizer of women for the American Federation of Labor, when she declared she had discovered women making cores in Bridgeport foundries.

"Do you know what I found in Bridgeport?" Mrs. Scully asked. "I found women in the foundries, making cores. First thing you know they'll be making molds."

Mrs. Scully has traveled all over the country and has studied conditions. She said she never saw anything like that anywhere else.

"Connecticut manufacturers have no respect for women," she said. "No wonder the men couldn't find any work. Girls were doing all the work."

"But then, the women shouldn't mind doing the men's work if they can get the men's wages for it."

"Look at the Connecticut Electric Co. girls we had meeting here. Why, that's nothing but a kindergarten. A regular little kindergarten."

"I was in a restaurant today. One of the waitresses said: 'Do you know Mrs. Scully, you ought to organize us.' That shows how the movement is spreading. I told her that we'd have to wait until we got you girls back to work again."

"The U. M. C. girls nearly came out this morning, 2,300 of them. I urged them to stay because we can't handle too many at once."

WEATHER FORECAST

Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; moderate southwest winds.